NATURE CONSERVATION NEWS

Volume 7 - Number 1
February 1957

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
LIBRARY
NEW LONDON, CONN.
APR 30 '66
STACKS

A REVIEW OF NATURAL AREA PROJECTS

This entire issue of Nature Conservation News is devoted to contributed articles describing some of the more important projects either now preserved or in active stages leading toward preservation in which the Nature Conservancy has played a prominent role. The 14 areas described below comprise some 8,161 acres. Seven of these areas are now owned by the Conservancy. Others are under the authority of various institutions or agencies which assume the obligation of preservation of the natural features.

Activity on many other projects on which the Conservancy has been working has not as yet reached a sufficiently advanced stage to include them in this summary. However, a number of these are rapidly nearing this condition and several may soon be actual accomplishments. In addition, the Conservancy has contributed in a less extensive manner to the preservation of a variety of now completed projects.

Some of the projects herein described are in need of additional funds and active support to assure their preservation. In particular, Battle Creek Cypress Swamp and Beckley Bog are in need of immediate aid. Bergen Swamp, Dome Island, Mianus Gorge, and Tannersville Bog also will need the support of our members and friends in the coming months if they are to reach their full maturity as nature preserves.

Each article is written by a person familiar with the project and each includes a brief characterization of the kind of area involved, the history of its preservation, and its present status.

We hope these projects may stimulate you to lend a hand in the preservation of these or other areas representing some of the last remaining examples of the wild nature that once made up America.

BATTLE CREEK CYPRESS SWAMP

Calvert County, Maryland

Battle Creek Cypress Swamp on the west side of Chesapeake Bay near Prince Frederick, Maryland, offers a surprise to many people who believe bald cypress stands are found only in the deep south. In Calvert County, less than 50 miles from Washington, visitors can see interesting cypress knees and a fine stand of vigorous young cypress trees--while sitting in their car on state route 506 which bisects the area. The swamp is the only one known in Maryland on the west side of the bay.

Fortunately, the forest, one of the most northerly in the country, is still in good condition even though there has been some cutting in the past. Those willing to take a short walk can see the largest tree in the forest--over 100 feet high and 16 feet in circumference. Surrounding this tree in all directions are hundreds of cypress knees of all sizes.

A bridge on the highway is the official dividing line between fresh water and salt or brackish water. At the lower end of the swamp and marsh, the tidal stream widens out and merges into the broad tidal Patuxent River.

In March, 1956, following negotiations with the owners, the Conservancy obtained purchase options on the two tracts which comprise the 100-acre forest. This was possible only after lumber interests generously relinquished cutting rights to parts of the area. The

BATTLE CREEK (cont.):

options provide that the $10,000 purchase price must be paid by the end of March, 1957.

The Battle Creek Cypress Preservation Committee was set up to handle the fund raising efforts for this project. More than 56 individuals and organizations have donated $4,000 thus far, leaving $6,000 which must be raised to complete the acquisition and assure the preservation of this fine cypress forest.

--G. FLIPPO GRAVATT, Nature Conservancy Representative for Maryland and District of Columbia

BECKLEY BOG

Norfolk County, Connecticut

Beckley Bog, one of the finest bogs to be found in Connecticut, is situated in a narrow valley near Norfolk forested with hemlock, white pine and northern hardwoods. Here is located a small bog lake, Beckley Pond, surrounded by an extensive bog heath, some of it floating, in which are found most of the northern species of evergreens (black spruce and larch), ericaceous shrubs and associated wild flowers characteristic of such a habitat.

The Nature Conservancy has recently entered into contract with the present owner for the purchase of about 270 acres including the bog, Beckley Pond, a sedge meadow south of the pond and the wooded slopes to the east and west. The Beckley Bog Committee is now attempting to raise the funds necessary to complete this purchase before May 31, 1957, the expiration date of the contract. Thus far $3,650 has been raised from 10 contributors toward a goal of $21,000. Action on this project was initiated by the Natural Areas Committee of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association.

--WILLIAM A. NIERING and RICHARD H. GOODWIN, Co-Chairmen, Beckley Bog Committee

BERGEN SWAMP

Genesee County, New York

Bergan Swamp in Genesee County, New York, comprises 2,000 acres of forest and open swamp lying in a shallow depression skirted on the north by a small stream. The upland margins are wooded with hemlock, hardwoods and white pine, while the poorly drained center consists of extensive open marl beds fringed with dense stands of northern white cedar. The vegetation of the marl beds is particularly noteworthy for its rare plants, but the whole area is sufficiently extensive to provide habitats for a wide variety of plant and animal life.

The Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, a local membership organization incorporated in 1936, has been acquiring land in the swamp over a period of about seventeen years to establish a natural area. Its present holdings come to about 839 acres. In 1955, a gift of $3,000 for land purchase from the Old Dominion Foundation was transmitted to the Society through the Nature Conservancy. Eventually, an additional 800 acres is needed to round out this sanctuary.

--RICHARD H. GOODWIN, Member, Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, Inc.

ARTHUR W. BUTLER MEMORIAL SANCTUARY

Westchester County, New York

The Arthur W. Butler Sanctuary's 230 acres include swamp streams and meadows, while on the rising ground toward its interior, a fine deciduous forest clothes its hills. With this variety of terrain, it provides excellent habitat for the flora and fauna indigenous to northern Westchester County, New York. The land had been acquired by the late Mr. Butler some 50 years ago from its farmer-owners, who, at that time, were using the hardwood forests as their woodlots. Some of the former farmland now holds mature stands of hemlock, spruce and white pine, planted as seedlings years ago by Mr. Butler. Otherwise, the area has remained untouched for 50 years.

In December, 1954, Mrs. Butler presented this property to the Nature Conservancy, as a memorial to her husband. The Sanctuary is managed by a local committee consisting of four Administrators and 12 Trustees. The Administrators are appointed, one by each of the two garden clubs in Bedford, one by the Bedford Audubon Society, and one by the Nature Conservancy. They, in turn, appoint the Trustees, all residents of the Township.

Mrs. Butler's wisdom and generosity have made it possible for the Nature Conservancy to maintain a guardian on duty throughout the year. This Sanctuary is the only natural area to be established in Bedford for research, education and the enjoyment of man.

--ROBERT J. HAMERSHLAG, Chairman of the Administrators, The Arthur W. Butler Memorial Sanctuary

CORKSCREW SWAMP SANCTUARY

Collier County, Florida

The Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary protects samples of the characteristic series of communities that occupy sites of varying wetness in flat southwest Florida. The central and wettest area is occupied by a sawgrass marsh which is surrounded by a virgin cypress forest containing many trees of impressive size. Through the swamp are scattered many orchid-rich pond apple "runs". The upland surrounding the swamp is occupied by pine woods of which a few small parts are virgin.

The National Audubon Society has been interested in this area since 1912, when a warden, B. Rhett Green, was first employed to protect its wood ibis and egret rookery. Some years ago, the Society started negotiations looking toward the purchase of at least a part of

CORKSCREW SWAMP (cont.):
the area. The matter came to a head in 1954 when the lumbering operations of the principal owner of the big trees approached the area and a final decision had to be made concerning the amount that could be purchased and preserved. At that time, the Nature Conservancy undertook to assist the National Audubon Society in securing funds, and its president was instrumental in obtaining sizable contributions in the final week before the girdling of the cypresses in the stand was to start.

Including leased buffer land, the sanctuary now contains 5,760 acres. It is maintained by the National Audubon Society as a wildlife and plant sanctuary. Public access is limited to the headquarters area and to a 3,660 foot boardwalk which enables people to observe in comfort the wonders of the sanctuary.

--RICHARD H. POUGH, Past-President, Nature Conservancy

DOME ISLAND MEMORIAL SANCTUARY

Lake George, New York

Dome Island Memorial Sanctuary is a heavily wooded glacial kame of 16 acres in Lake George, located about two miles east of Bolton Landing near the center of the lake. It is steep-sided, about 85 feet high and one-half mile long, and supports an old-growth forest of mixed hardwoods and conifers. Its soil is glacial till, comprising boulders, gravels and clay, thus subject to landslip and severe erosion if disturbed. However, it has long since been stabilized by the dense virgin forest and by the natural boulder barrier along the shores. The forest is composed chiefly of white and black oak, red and white pine, beech, basswood, hemlock and paper birch; with a fringe of white cedar along the waterline.

The island has been left in its original condition, and has been carefully protected by Mr. John S. Apperson of Schenectady for the past 40 years, and for the last 15 years in his ownership. He conveyed it to the Nature Conservancy by gift in December, 1956, with the proviso that an endowment fund of $20,000 be established for the island's maintenance as a sanctuary and to promote a program of scientific studies and public education. Nearly $14,000 of the fund has been raised by the Dome Island Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Irving Langmuir since the project was undertaken in July, 1953.

Proper maintenance will require the employment of a custodian during the summer months for protection against fire, erosion, or damage by visitors. It is expected that visitors will be permitted under proper restriction to prevent any impairment of the island; but the sanctuary serves its chief purpose as a scenic masterpiece among the numerous islands in Lake George.

--ALVIN G.WHITNEY, Nature Conservancy Representative for New York State

HELLEN CREEK HEMLOCK PRESERVE

Calvert County, Maryland

The Hellen Creek Hemlock Preserve, on the edge of a tidal marsh on Hellen Creek, a few miles from Solomons Island, Maryland, is an isolated 21-acre stand of eastern hemlock. The area is the most southerly known growth of hemlock along the coast itself. Hemlock, a native of the mountainous parts of the state, is not normally found in the coastal area, but old colonial records show that this species was growing here from the earliest days. The hemlock is reproducing itself, particularly in the openings.

The trees grow very close to the tidal marsh edge where in season rose mallow is in full bloom. Mixed with the hemlock along the slopes are laurel, beech, oaks and pine. Higher up on the less steep and formerly cultivated land, Virginia pine is the dominant tree.

The Conservancy purchased this tract in August, 1956 for $700 after negotiations with the owners.

--G. FLIPPO GRAVATT, Nature Conservancy Representative for Maryland and District of Columbia

WM. L. HUTCHESON MEMORIAL FOREST

Somerset County, New Jersey

The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, formerly known as "Mettler's Woods," is a 65-acre remnant of essentially virgin hardwood forest near East Millstone, New Jersey. One of the few remaining examples of the forest growth that once occupied much of the Piedmont of the Northeast, the tract serves as a check area for much of the ecological research at nearby universities, and especially Rutgers University. The crowns of the oaks and hickories that form the forest canopy tower far above the understory of flowering dogwood. The forest land with its associated 70-acre buffer area is gently rolling, with some sections well-drained and others poorly drained.

The campaign to acquire the property began in the spring of 1950 and was consummated in 1955 when the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners agreed to furnish $75,000, the full price of the land. This organization purchased the land and turned the deed over to Rutgers University. Because of this generous action, the forest was named after a former president of the union--William L. Hutcheson. The entire campaign was carried on by a special committee--"The Citizens' Committee for the Preservation of Mettler's Woods"--under the leadership of Dr. William H. Cole of Rutgers University.

The Nature Conservancy assisted by informing its membership of the needs of the project and appealing for funds. The Conservancy also helped through the generous efforts of its former president, Mr. Richard Pough, who informed the Old Dominion Foundation of the importance of and needs of the project. As a result, the Foundation contributed $20,000 through the Nature Con-

HUTCHESON FOREST (cont.):
servancy. The many other contributions--large and small, exclusive of the gift from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners--brought the total to about $56,600. This sum has been placed in a trust fund, the Rutgers University Forest Ecological Project Fund, to be devoted to expenses in connection with the forest.

The preservation of the woods is further assured by reverter clauses in the deed and in the trust indenture whereby title to the property and to the trust fund will pass to the Nature Conservancy, should the woods be used for any purposes other than those stated in the deed. The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest was dedicated on October 15, 1955.

--MURRAY F. BUELL, Department of Botany, Rutgers University

MAMACOKE ISLAND

New London, Connecticut

Mamacoke Island is a 40-acre rocky wooded peninsula jutting out into the Thames River and connected to the west shore by a small salt marsh. Although on the very edge of the city of New London, Connecticut, it has been remarkably little disturbed since colonial times.

The island was purchased in 1955 from Merritt, Chapman & Scott Corporation, and was given to Connecticut College as an addition to the Connecticut Arboretum, with the stipulation that it be used for "recreational, educational or scientific purposes, said land and salt marsh remaining substantially in its wild character with its natural features preserved". No roads or ways are to be constructed except foot paths or bridle trails. A reverter clause in the deed provides that title to the property shall pass to the Connecticut Forest and Park Association or to the Nature Conservancy upon failure of Connecticut College to fulfil these conditions. Fifteen thousand dollars was contributed by 257 individuals and 29 organizations for this project, and an endowment fund of $1,000 was established by the Conservation and Research Foundation.

--RICHARD H. GOODWIN, Director of the Connecticut Arboretum

MIANUS RIVER GORGE WILDLIFE REFUGE AND BOTANICAL PRESERVE

Westchester County, New York

The Mianus River Gorge Wildlife Refuge and Botanical Preserve, presently 148 acres in size, extends for a distance of approximately one and one-third miles along the Gorge and banks of the Mianus River in the Townships of North Castle and Pound Ridge, New York. A continuous tract has been acquired by deed and purchase along the west bank of the river. But some 40 to 50 acres are still to be obtained along the east bank to afford full protection of the entire area--hoped ultimately to be about 200 acres in extent. About half of this is expected as gifts, but the remainder may have to be purchased.

This natural area contains a magnificent climax forest of hemlocks, estimated in many instances to be up to 300 years old. The terrain is rugged and spectacular, with mineral outcroppings of many varieties. Bold rocky promontories jut out in the Gorge several hundred feet above the river as it makes its way through a series of rapids to Long Island Sound, some fifteen miles to the south.

Promotion of educational, scientific and recreational activities are implemented by committees on trails, facilities, and education and by scientific teams concerned with studies of trees, wildflowers, lichens, mosses, fungi, birds, mammals and reptiles indigenous to this area.

Historically this project dates from December 12, 1953, when a group of conservation minded residents of Fairfield County, Connecticut, and Westchester County, New York, accompanied by professional advisors, made a field trip through the Gorge. At luncheon directly thereafter, it was resolved to organize for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining the area. Affiliation, on the committee level, with the Nature Conservancy followed early the next year at which time a formal organization--The Mianus River Gorge Conservation Committee was set up, comprising six officers, a board of trustees and an advisory committee.

Enthusiastic support, both moral and financial, was immediately forthcoming from garden clubs in the vicinity and fund raising on a modest scale was begun, supported by some highly effective publicity, exhibits and speeches before conservation groups. Title to the first 60 acres of land was secured in mid 1955 and acquisitions have continued thereafter at an accelerated rate as the tempo of fund raising was stepped up. Policies and practices, conforming with those of the Nature Conservancy, were set up in 1956 and the overall activity implemented by the securing of a part-time paid secretary to handle the rapidly increasing volume of paper work.

The Mianus Gorge Committee consists of an executive committee of four officers and a board of directors of twelve. Six to eight meetings are held during the year at which formal minutes are taken for later distribution to all committee members and advisors. In addition, monthly lists of contributions and semi-annual audited financial statements are duplicated and distributed by the Treasurer.

The tracts acquired to date total 148 acres, of which 125 were purchased and 23 donated. Gifts of from 10 to 20 additional acres are anticipated, leaving 30 to 40 to be purchased to achieve the immediate objective of approximately 200 acres. The purchase price has ranged from $500 to $1,000 per acre, depending upon location and the generosity of the seller. Presently, funds are on hand to meet all commitments a year in advance, and fund-raising activities in the future will aim to maintain this reassuring financial condition. Ownership of and title to all land is vested in the Nature Conservancy.

At the present time, more than 90 conservation-minded organizations and more than 1000 individuals

MIANUS GORGE (cont.):
have contributed to the saving of the Mianus River Gorge. Approximately $40-50,000 is needed to complete the necessary acquisitions and provide an endowment fund for perpetual maintenance and protection.

---MR. & MRS. ANTHONY ANABLE, Treasurer and Secretary, Mianus River Gorge Conservation Committee

SMOKY HOLLOW BOG

Long Island, New York

This small bog nestled among the sand dunes of the barrier beach on the south shore of Long Island has achieved the distinction of being the first wildlife sanctuary acquired by the Nature Conservancy on Long Island. Despite its small size--one-half acre--it comprises one of the last remaining cranberry and sphagnum bogs on western Long Island. It also is especially noteworthy for the profusion of the Rose Pogonia Orchid, Pogonia ophioglossoides, which has been exterminated on Long Island except in isolated areas near its eastern end. The bog itself has a marginal shrub border containing a rich variety of dune plants similar to those occuring in the more famous and extensive neighboring sanctuary, the Sunken Forest, five miles west.

Smoky Hollow was deeded to the Nature Conservancy through the cooperative efforts of the Long Island Chapter of the Conservancy, a local committee headed by Mr. and Mrs. John Thorpe, and the generosity of Dr. Warren Smadbeck, President of the Home Guardian Company of New York. Due to intensive summer home construction activity in the Fire Island Pines Development surrounding the sanctuary, a wire fence has been placed along the boundary and a local warden committee has been appointed.

Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, President of the Long Island Chapter, was the principal speaker at dedication ceremonies on June 23, 1956, during which a bronze plaque was erected.

--GEORGE H. PETERS, Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee, Long Island Chapter of the Nature Conservancy

SUNKEN FOREST PRESERVE

Long Island, New York

The Sunken Forest is a long narrow pocket of mature, barrier-beach forest lying along and just south of Great South Bay. Its dominant trees are holly, oak and pine. Wind action prevents the trees from rising much higher than the top of a long continuous sand dune that parallels the beach some 500 feet or more back from the ocean. The dense flat canopy of the forest has a smooth, "clipped" appearance, and the interior, as one drops down into it from the top of its protecting dune, seems dark and mysterious. Between the forest and the ocean is a very interesting open swale occupied by a variety of low-growing beach vegetation which enjoys the partial protection of a series of low dunes that front directly on the ocean beach.

Sunken Forest Preserve, Inc., a membership corporation, owns completely about 61 acres in the form of a segment of the beach, nearly one-half mile in length, and extending from ocean to bay throughout, except for one parcel fronting the bay for about 575 feet. The preserve lies immediately east of Point O'Woods, a summer residential community.

The effort to preserve the area started in 1951 when a nearby summer resident, who appreciated the unique beauty and interest of the area, bid in the key property at an auction in order to keep a "developer" from getting it. The American Museum of Natural History helped foster interest in the project. The Nature Conservancy approved it and handled some of the funds donated to preserve the forest in the early stages; after which that function was taken over by Wildlife Preserves, Inc. By the summer of 1952 the westerly strip of the heart of the forest had been purchased in the name of the latter corporation, with the help of a friendly loan of $9,000, and options to buy the remaining two portions of the forest proper had been obtained. Late in 1952 the aid of the Point O'Woods residents was invoked and a local committee headed by a conservation-minded couple of that place, with generous gifts from such residents and many other individuals and organizations, brought the project to its present satisfactory state.

As early as the end of 1953 this committee had been working for ownership of the area by an independent organization, which later took shape as Sunken Forest Preserve, Inc. In June, 1955 that corporation became the legal owner and guardian of the whole property. The total cost of the 61 acres was about $105,000.

--JAMES N. DUNLOP, President, Sunken Forest Preserve, Inc.

TANNERSVILLE BOG PRESERVE

Monroe County, Pennsylvania

Tannersville Bog, locally known as the "Cranberry", is located two miles east of Tannersville, Pennsylvania. The bog is traversed by a slow stream and beneath it lies over thirty feet of peat and inorganic sediments. It is one of the most southern, low-altitude bogs in the east with typical northern bog species such as black spruce, tamarack, cranberry, bog rosemary and bog laurel. Two insectivorous plants, the sundew and pitcher plants, as well as rare bog orchids and the dwarf mistletoe can still be found here.

In the latter part of 1955 the Nature Conservancy approved the establishment of the Tannersville Bog Committee for the preservation of the area. A one-year option was obtained in December, 1955, to raise $2,000 for one of the most vital tracts comprising 62.5 acres. To date, 148 individuals and organizations have contributed toward the preservation of this section. In January, 1957, this initial unit of the project was deeded to the Nature Conservancy with a local group assuming custodianship.

TANNERSVILLE BOG (cont.):

The Tannersville Bog Committee consists of 14 local citizens with Dr. William A. Niering of Connecticut College as Chairman, John C. Little, County Superintendent of Schools, as Assistant Chairman, and Assistent Superintendent Walter Sebring as Treasurer. The Committee anticipates that at least two more tracts totaling 100 acres should be acquired to complete the project.

--WILLIAM A. NIERING, Chairman, Tannersville Bog Committee

WOODBOURNE FOREST AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania

The Woodbourne Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary, a 478-acre tract located in the mountainous section of northeastern Pennsylvania, is an interesting and typical remnant of our "northeastern hemlock-hardwood association." Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Cope, Jr. and his daughter, Theodora Cope Sumner, presented the area to the Nature Conservancy in April, 1956, to be forever preserved in its natural state for scientific, educational, and inspirational purposes. It is the last remaining portion of some 26,000 acres purchased in 1818 by Thomas P. Cope, I, of Philadelphia.

The forest consists of about 200 acres of virgin or near-virgin forest, 150 acres of adjoining second-growth and 40 acres of conifer plantations. Red pine, red and white spruce, Englemann spruce, balsam and Douglas fir in varying combinations form the bulk of the plantation species with some native hardwoods mixed in. The whole forest area is surrounded by pasture and meadow land which acts as a good buffer zone. A small bog pond in the center of a 20-acre swamp gives rise to a pretty winding stream, and there are several good springs of pure water.

The varied topography of hill and valley, woods and open fields, affords an unusual variety of plant and animal life. Parts of the old forest--though badly damaged by the hurricanes of 1950 and 1954--are still impressive for the size and variety of their trees. Some hemlocks are known to be over 250 years of age, a few over 300, and there is an authentic record of one old giant felled some 20 years ago that had 327 rings of growth. Preliminary studies over the years have recorded 30 species of trees, 25 shrubs, 27 ferns, 7 species of Lycopodium, and over 100 kinds of wild flowers. The fauna includes 28 mammals, 50 species of nesting birds, mostly representing the Canadian and Transition Zones, besides a goodly number of fish and reptiles. No careful study has yet been made of the insect life; and since recent storm damage there is much to learn regarding the changing ecology of the whole fauna and flora.

An active Local Committee of Management has been appointed consisting of several prominent local citizens and representatives of the Triple-Cities Naturalists' Club, the Scranton Bird Club, Boy and Girl Scouts, County Federation of Womens' Clubs, the County Federation of Sportsmen, and the Garden Club Federation of Northeast Pennsylvania. A guardian has also been appointed who will reside on the premises, and assist visitors, safeguard the property against fire, hunting, trapping or fishing, and maintain boundary fences and trails. The Committee is now preparing suitable entrance signs and a parking lot, and marking one or two simple hiking trails. No fires or over-night camping will be permitted.

Prospects seem bright for making the newly established Woodbourne Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary not only a means of preserving a beautiful tract of forest with its surroundings, but also for educating the local community to a broader and sounder understanding of what true conservation should mean for the benefit of all people. Such a sanctuary should certainly be of ever greater value as population and industrial pressures steadily encroach on our remaining original forest and wild areas.

--FRANCIS R. COPE, JR., Temporary Chairman, Woodbourne Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary Management Committee

The Nature Conservancy is an independent member-governed organization dedicated to saving America's heritage of wild nature. Its specific object is to preserve natural areas as "living museums" of the primeval wilderness. Such tracts are precious for their scientific, educational, and esthetic values. They also afford a home for the multitude of kinds of living things that would otherwise vanish from the earth, destroyed by our civilization.

The work of the organization began in 1917 under the direction of a committee of the Ecological Society of America. In 1946 the Ecologists Union was formed to take over these tasks. In 1950 its name was changed to the Nature Conservancy.

The members of the Nature Conservancy invite you to join in this work. Membership is open to both individuals and organizations. A contribution of $3 or more entitles you to annual membership, one of $100 or more to life membership and one of $1,000 or more to patron membership. Your contribution is an allowable income tax deduction.

NATURE CONSERVANCY

Main office: 4200 22nd Street, Northeast, Washington 18, D. C.
George B. Fell, Executive Director
Western office: Box 121, Canyon, California
William Drake, Western Representative

President:
RICHARD H. GOODWIN
Connecticut College
New London, Conn.

Vice President:
F. RAYMOND FOSBERG
Falls Church, Virginia

Secretary:
ELTING ARNOLD
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Treasurer:
G. FLIPPO GRAVATT
U. S. Plant Industry Station
Beltsville, Md.

DURWARD L. ALLEN
Purdue University

ERNEST BROOKS, JR.
Old Dominion Foundation

CONRAD CHAPMAN
Boston, Massachusetts

REED W. FAUTIN
University of Wyoming

ALBERT M. FULLER
Milwaukee Public Museum

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

DEVIN A. GARRITY
The Devin-Adair Company

C. M. GOETHE
Sacramento, California

ROBERT J. HAMERSHLAG
Katonah, New York

WILLIAM HARD
New Canaan, Connecticut

PAUL A. HERBERT
Michigan State University

S. CHARLES KENDEIGH
University of Illinois

HERBERT W. LEVI
Harvard University

HERBERT A. McCULLOUGH
Howard College

M. GRAHAM NETTING
Carnegie Museum

E. LAURENCE PALMER
Cornell University

RICHARD H. POUGH
Pelham, New York

ROBERT RIENOW
N. Y. State College
for Teachers, Albany

JAMES B. ROSS
Atlanta, Georgia

ROBERT W. SCHERY
Marysville, Ohio

PAUL B. SEARS
Yale University

AARON J. SHARP
University of Tennessee

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK
Harvard Medical School

DANIEL SMILEY
Mohonk Lake, New York

ADOLPH M. STEBLER
Oklahoma Cooperative Wildlife
Research Unit, Stillwater

ALVIN G. WHITNEY
Delmar, New York